

Demolished

B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

### **Capsule Summary**

The dwelling at 104 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Number 104 is the center unit of the three buildings in the group. It originally stood 2½ stories high above a raised basement, with a steeply-pitched gable roof, like number 106 which adjoins it on the north; it was raised to three full stories ca. 1871-73. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. In plan, the house has two approximately equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. A winder stair rises in the southeast corner of the rear room. The interior retains the basic elements of its original plan; most of the finishes and decorative detailing, however, have been removed and replaced with modern materials.

The house at 104 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population.

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. B-2301

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

*Demolished*

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic 104 Diamond Street

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 104 Diamond Alley

n/a not for publication

city, town Baltimore

vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county independent city

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<u>  </u> district	<u>X</u> public	<u>  </u> occupied	<u>  </u> agriculture
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>  </u> private	<u>X</u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial
	<u>  </u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military
			<u>X</u> other: vacant

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name University of Maryland at Baltimore

street & number 513 West Lombard Street

telephone no.: (410) 706-7830

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code MD 21201

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

liber

street & number

folio

city, town Baltimore

state MD

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date 1976

   federal X state    county    local

pository for survey records

Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD

city, town

state

## 7. Description

Survey No. B-2301

**Condition**

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

**Check one**

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

**Check one**

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

## 8. Significance

Survey No. B-2301

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1842–47 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-2301

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acreQuadrangle name Baltimore East, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

B 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification : The nominated property comprises the single city lot upon which the resource stands, measuring 11' wide by 48' deep, referenced in the property records of Baltimore City as Ward 4, Section 7, Block 617, Lot 43

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian

organization

date

December 7, 1994street & number 109 Brandon Roadtelephone (410) 296-7538city or town Baltimorestate MD 21212

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
614-7600

B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.1

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The dwelling at 104 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Diamond Alley, known as Market Lane in the early nineteenth century, runs north-south parallel to Greene and Paca streets subdividing the block between Lexington and Fayette streets. The three surviving buildings, numbers 102-104-106, are located on the west side of the alley, facing east; they are bounded on the north by a vacant lot, on the west by the Maryland Bar Center (former Male Grammar School No. 1), and on the south by a group of similar houses fronting on West Fayette Street. Evidence of plaster, joist pockets, and flues on the north gable end of number 106, the northernmost unit in the group, indicates that the row formerly continued into the present vacant lot to the north. Across the alley is a multi-story brick commercial building dating from the early twentieth century.

Number 104 is the center unit of the three buildings in the group. It originally stood  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories high above a raised basement, with a steeply-pitched gable roof, like number 106 which adjoins it on the north; it was raised to three full stories ca. 1871-73. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. At the basement level, a nearly-square window opening (blocked) occurs in the southern bay. The ground floor has an entrance in the northern bay, reached by a flight of (twentieth-century) concrete steps leading up to a small concrete stoop; a former basement entrance under the stoop has been blocked. There is a large nine-over-one window in the southern bay, a twentieth century replacement. Two smaller windows are aligned above the ground-floor openings on the second and third stories; these hold six-over-six sash. The first- and second-story window openings have splayed brick lintels; the third-floor windows lack this treatment. Windows have plain wooden sills throughout. A double rowlock course forms a segmental arch above the entrance; this undoubtedly replaced a splayed brick lintel, and was probably installed around the turn of the twentieth century; the present door, with six lights over two vertical panels, is a mid-twentieth-century replacement. The facade is capped by a two-course corbeled brick cornice. The west (rear) elevation has a door in the northern bay on the ground floor, a window in the southern bay, and two window openings on each of the second and third stories. This elevation has been heavily altered, and is covered with a thick coat of stucco. The rear entrance retains its original four-panel door,



B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.2

but the upper panels have been replaced with glazing. All windows are set in segmental-arched openings, and exhibit varying sizes and sash configurations; the southern window on the second story has been noticeably widened. The rear slope of the roof has a substantial overhang, as though to shelter a porch or gallery, but no evidence of such a structure is apparent in the stuccoed wall. A pair of interior chimney stacks rise from the south wall.

The interior retains the basic elements of its original plan; most of the finishes and decorative detailing, however, have been removed and replaced with modern materials. In plan, the house has two approximately equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. On the ground floor, the entrance opens into a front parlor, lighted by the east facade window, with a fireplace centered on the south wall. The plaster has been removed from the north and south walls, and the exposed brick has been treated with a clear sealer. The closet which originally flanked the fireplace on the west has likewise been removed, as has the mantel, and the fireplace has been infilled with brick. The partition wall separating the front and rear rooms has been covered with modern paneling. The former rear parlor is fitted out as a kitchen. The winder stair remains in the southeast corner of this room; a modern batten door encloses the basement stair. The south wall has been framed out to enclose the fireplace and flanking closet, and the entire space has been refinished with modern paneling. Acoustical tile has been applied to the ceilings throughout all three levels of the house; the floors are covered with linoleum or vinyl sheet flooring.

On the second floor, the front room retains its original configuration except for the enclosure of the south fireplace; an original closet remains to the west of the fireplace. This room is lighted by two six-over-six windows in the east wall, trimmed with plain board surrounds, mitered at the top. The rear room has been subdivided, with a bath inserted in the northern approximately two-thirds of the space; the bathroom doorway is framed with symmetrical trim and plain corner blocks of early twentieth century date, and a six-over-one window in the north bay of the west wall lights this area. The remaining area to the south functions as a corridor, with the fireplace blocked but its flanking closet remaining; a large one-over-one window appears at the end of this corridor.

The third floor has a small passage--essentially a closet--at the head of the stair, with a room opening off it to the east and another to the west. These spaces exhibit plain trim and various

B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.3

twentieth century door types. The front room is lighted by six-over-six windows; the rear room has one-over-one sash.



B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary

The house at 104 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population.

History and Support

The house at 104 Diamond Alley is part of a larger row of buildings which were probably constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley.<sup>1</sup> Shipley had leased a large parcel fronting on Greene Street in 1842 from John T. Worthington; the parcel was subdivided in 1847, with individual rents of \$22.00 per lot. The creation of individual ground rents suggests that the buildings were in place by that date.

Later in the nineteenth century, a third story was added to 104 Diamond Alley and 102 which adjoined it on the south. The two parcels came under single ownership in 1871--a necessary prerequisite for such a project involving both buildings--and the rental rate increased from \$22.00 to \$33.00 in 1873, suggesting that the third story was added in the interim. The segmental arch above the entrance probably was installed following a transfer of ownership in 1900.

For additional contextual information, please refer to the statement of historic context which is appended to this inventory form.

---

<sup>1</sup> Previous inventory documentation asserts that the Diamond Alley properties were constructed for George Howard, son of John Eager Howard, Baltimore's largest landowner in the early 1840s, but available documentary evidence does not support this association.

B-2301  
104 Diamond Alley  
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1

#### Major Bibliographical References

Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-2297, 512-516 W. Fayette St. & 102 Diamond Alley; B-2298, 514 W. Fayette St.; B-2299, 518 W. Fayette St.; B-2300, 102 Diamond Street; B-2301, 104 Diamond Street, 1976; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Coxe, Ellen K. and Orlando Ridout V, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-3586, Daniel Robinson-George Hildebrand House [117 Diamond Alley] and B-3587, Daniel Robinson-Lewis Linker House [119 Diamond Alley], December 1979; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Hayward, Mary Ellen, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore." Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, pp. 33-63.

Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore: The Building of an American City. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

## Historic Context

### 102-104-106 Diamond Alley

The rowhouses at 102-104-106 Diamond Alley exemplify a type of dwelling associated with rapid population growth in Baltimore during the 1830s and 1840s.

Baltimore's population grew rapidly in the early 19th century, creating a strong demand for working class housing. By 1800 the city ranked third in the nation in population, larger than Boston and Charleston,<sup>1</sup> and investors began to respond to the opportunity by initiating speculative rowhouse development. Spurred by maritime commerce, Baltimore's population increased by 20,000 per decade from 1790 to 1830;<sup>2</sup> in the decade of the 1830s, industrial development and immigration more than tripled this already-substantial rate of growth, adding 67,000 new inhabitants to the city. Rowhouse neighborhoods developed rapidly to accommodate these primarily working-class families. Their locations tended to be distinct from the established middle- and upper-class neighborhoods, and near places of employment. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, workers' housing was concentrated in areas close to the commercial and industrial focus of the Inner Harbor such as Fell's Point, Canton, and Federal Hill. In the second quarter of the 19th century, new working-class neighborhoods grew around the city's expanding downtown area and close to the new industrial employers such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards in West Baltimore.

The typical working-class house of the period was 2½ stories high with a steeply-pitched gable roof and a gabled dormer on each slope. The narrow two-bay-wide facade measured 11' to 15' wide. The interior was organized in a two-room plan, one room behind the other; the front room functioned as the parlor, with a dining room to the rear. A winder stair rose from the dining room. The kitchen was located in a narrow back building, or, less commonly, in the basement. The proportions and modest detailing of the facade reflected Federal influence, with a rectangular transom over the entrance, wood lintels or brick arches above facade openings, and a corbeled brick cornice. This form first appeared in the early years of the 19th century, and persisted through the 1840s; most of the surviving houses of this type in the city's working-class neighborhoods were built between c. 1835 and 1845.<sup>3</sup>

The population boom of the 1830s fueled a corresponding upsurge in residential construction. In some cases, owner-occupants contracted for houses of this type, but speculative building became increasingly common. Participants in this enterprise included small-scale builders, who might construct one or two houses at a time for resale; in addition, large-scale real estate developers had begun operating by this time, constructing entire rows or blocks of 2½-story, two-bay rowhouses for rental or for sale to owner-occupants or to absentee landlords.

In their scale, form, style, and location on a narrow secondary street, the Diamond Alley houses are related to a later type of 2½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed "alley houses" which appeared in the 1850s and 1860s.<sup>4</sup> However, an important distinction must be drawn between the Diamond Alley houses and the later type. While the "alley houses" of the 1850s and 1860s were intended for the city's poorest classes, including recently-arrived immigrants and (later) free blacks, 102-104-106 Diamond Alley and their counterparts at 117-119<sup>5</sup> accommodated tradesmen, artisans, and shopkeepers, some of whom appear to have achieved the status of landlord. The historic name of the street may itself offer insight into its importance: known in the early 19th century as Market Lane, the thoroughfare had been renamed Diamond Street by the 1840s, an appellation it retained through the century, having been downgraded to "alley" rank only relatively recently.

#### Notes:

1. Mary Ellen Hayward, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore," Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, p. 35.

2. Ibid.

3. Hayward, p. 43.

4. see Hayward, p. 63.

5. see Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms B-3586, 117 Diamond Alley, and B-3587, 119 Diamond Alley, prepared by Orlando Ridout V and Ellen K. Coxe, December 1979, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

B-2301  
104 Diamond Street  
Baltimore, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-  
Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture,  
Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type: Architecture: standing structure

Category: Building

Historic Environment: dense urban development

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic

Known Design Source: unknown

Chain of Title 104 Diamond Alley	
Deed Liber SEB 3664, folio 89 April 29, 1993	Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores V. Porpora to State of Maryland (UMAB)
Trustee's Deed Liber SEB 3426, folio 82 October 30, 1992	Andrea M. Mattei and Eric B. Miller, trustees to Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores W. Porpora  [by decree of Circuit court for Baltimore City dated June 2, 1992, Samuel D. Porpora v. James F. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl, Case No. 92150033, CE149 708]
Deed Liber SEB 278, folio 263 August 6, 1984	Samuel D. Porpora to James R. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl \$100,000.00 [102 and 104]
Deed Liber RHB 3138, folio 108 June 17, 1974	Samuel Lucido and Theresa Lucido to Samuel D. Porpora
Deed Liber MLP 6699, folio 393 January 18, 1945	Giuseppe Marsiglia and Domenica Marsiglia to Samuel Lucido and Theresa Lucido
Deed Liber SCL 3173, folio 227 August 29, 1917	Gaetano Dantoni to Giuseppe Marsiglia and Domenica Marsiglia
Deed Liber SCL 2929, folio 582 August 3, 1914	Rosario Marsiglia to Gaetano Dantoni
Deed Liber SCL 2590, folio 32 June 22, 1910	Luccia Zanti and Salvatore Tringali to Rosario Marsiglia

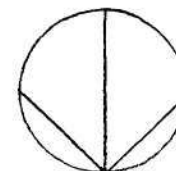
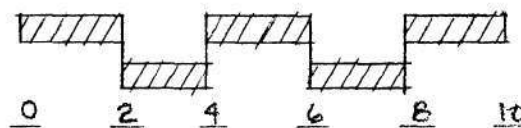
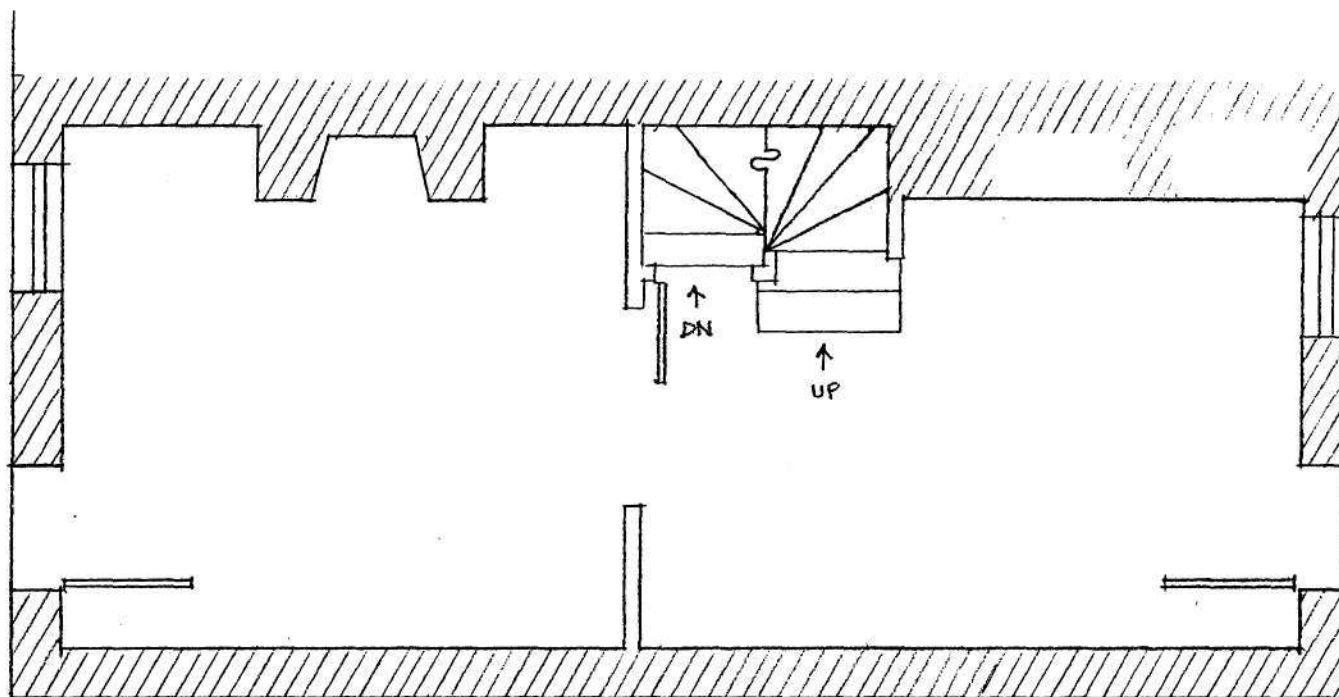
Deed Liber SCL 2505, folio 337 June 9, 1909	Anton Degenhardt to Luccia Zanti and Salvatore Tringali
Deed Liber RO 1875, folio 65 November 14, 1900	Sarah A. Glennon to Anton Degenhardt and Mary Degenhardt  \$750.00  [104]
Deed Liber JB 1472, folio 193 November 1, 1893	Sarah A. Glennon, administratrix of the estate of Rachael Wilkison or Wilkison to Sarah A. Glennon  [second of two parcels, 102-104]
Deed Liber GR 641, folio 41 January 2, 1874	Ichabod Jean to Rachael Wilkison [102-104]
Bond of Conveyance Liber GR 618, folio 504 June 23, 1873	Ichabod Jean to Rachel Wilkison  [\$1,000.00 for two lots; annual rent \$33.00 each]
Sublease Liber GR 614, folio 402 June 2, 1873	Ichabod Jean to Rachel Wilkison  [\$2,500.00 for two lots; annual rent \$33.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber GR 522, folio 419 July 11, 1871	Charles E. Ridgely to Ichabod Jean  [\$628.57 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber GR 57, folio 246 June 27, 1872	Rebecca E. Sloan (widow) to Ichabod Jean



Deed of Assignment Liber AM 340, folio 156 May 8, 1867	William F. Bruns, executor of George F. Sloan to Rebecca E. Sloan  [\$1,100.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber ED 96, folio 267 September 31, 1855	Hirsch Preiss to George F. Sloan  [\$900.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Indenture Liber ED 13, folio 178 June 5, 1852	Jonas H. Hayward to Charles W. Ridgely  [\$628.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Liber AWB 464, folio 525 August 28, 1851	Charles Shipley to Jonas H. Hayward  [subject to remaining term of Hartzog]
Indenture Liber AWB 418, folio 78 August 8, 1849	George Hartzog to Hirsch Preiss
Indenture AWB 377, folio 317, 320 March 17, 1847	Charles Shipley and John Tudor to George Hartzog  [two lots, annual rent \$22.00 each]
Liber TK 315, folio 447 January 12, 1842	John T. Worthington and wife to Charles Shipley

B-2301

DIAMOND ALLEY



SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}'' - 1' - 0''$

PETER E. KURTZE

104 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 7, 1994

B-2301

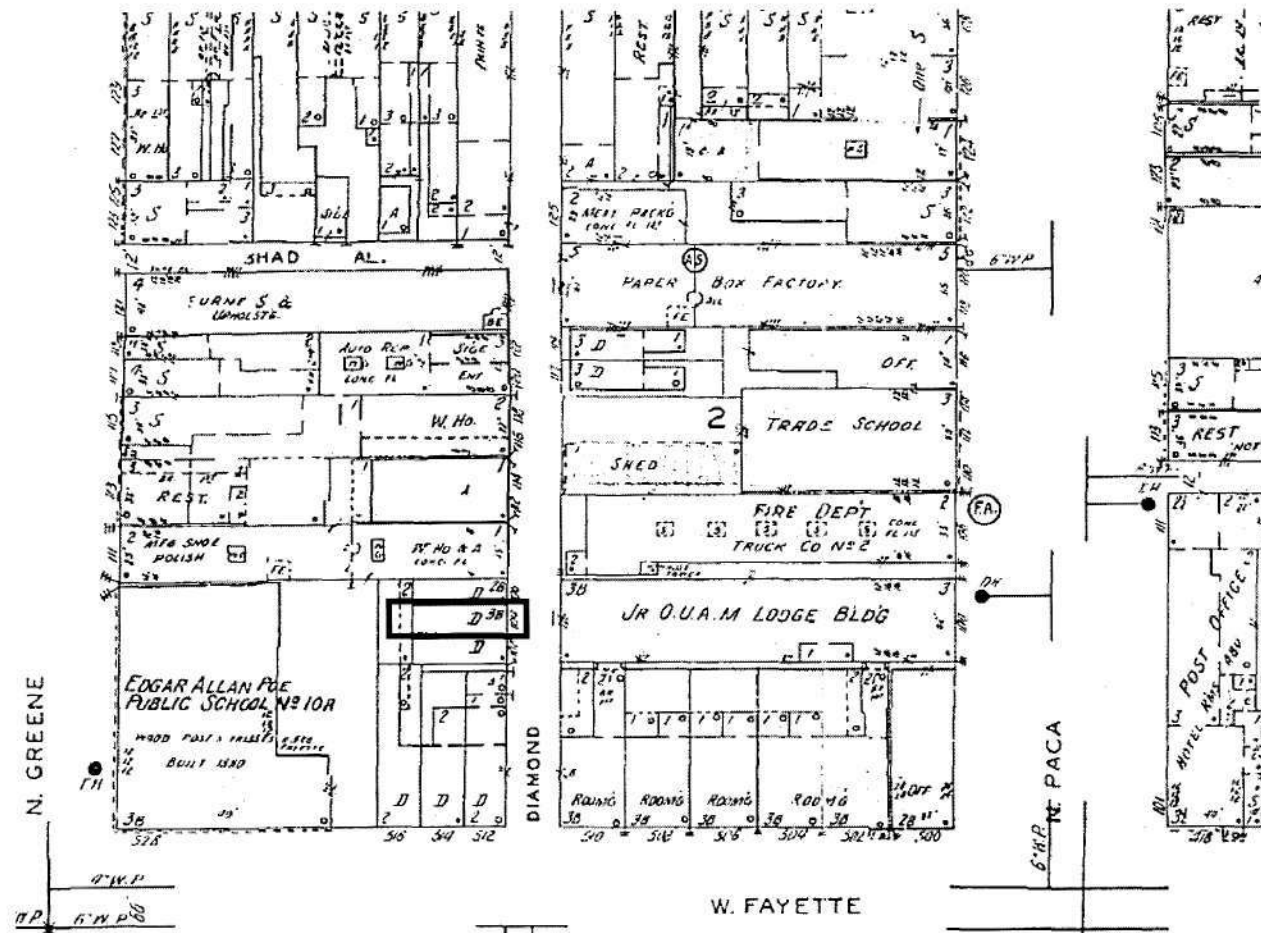
B-2301

John Eager Howard Townhouse

104 Diamond Alley

Baltimore

Sanborn Baltimore 1914-1953 vol. 1A, 1914, Sheet 30A



## Demolished

B-2301

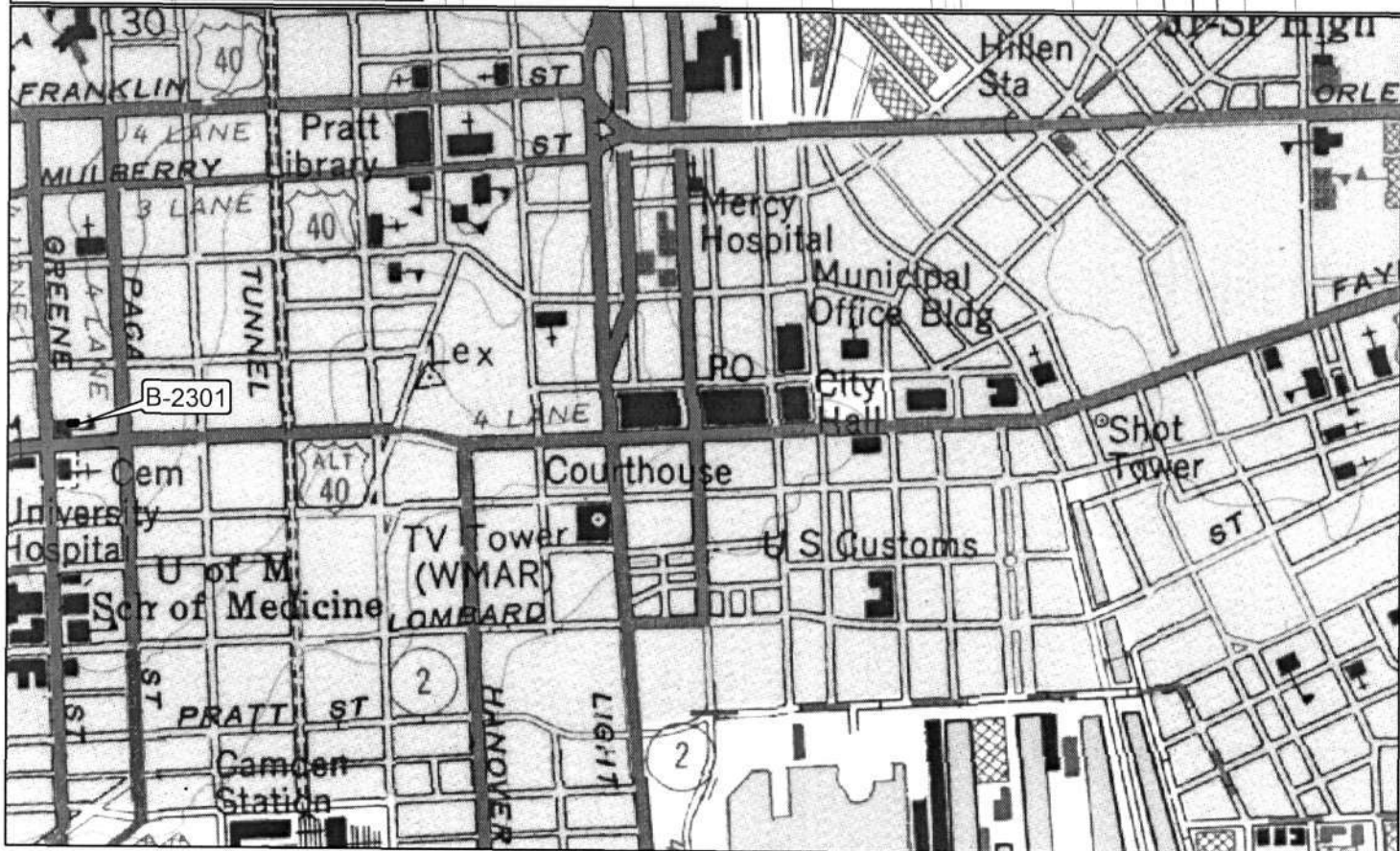
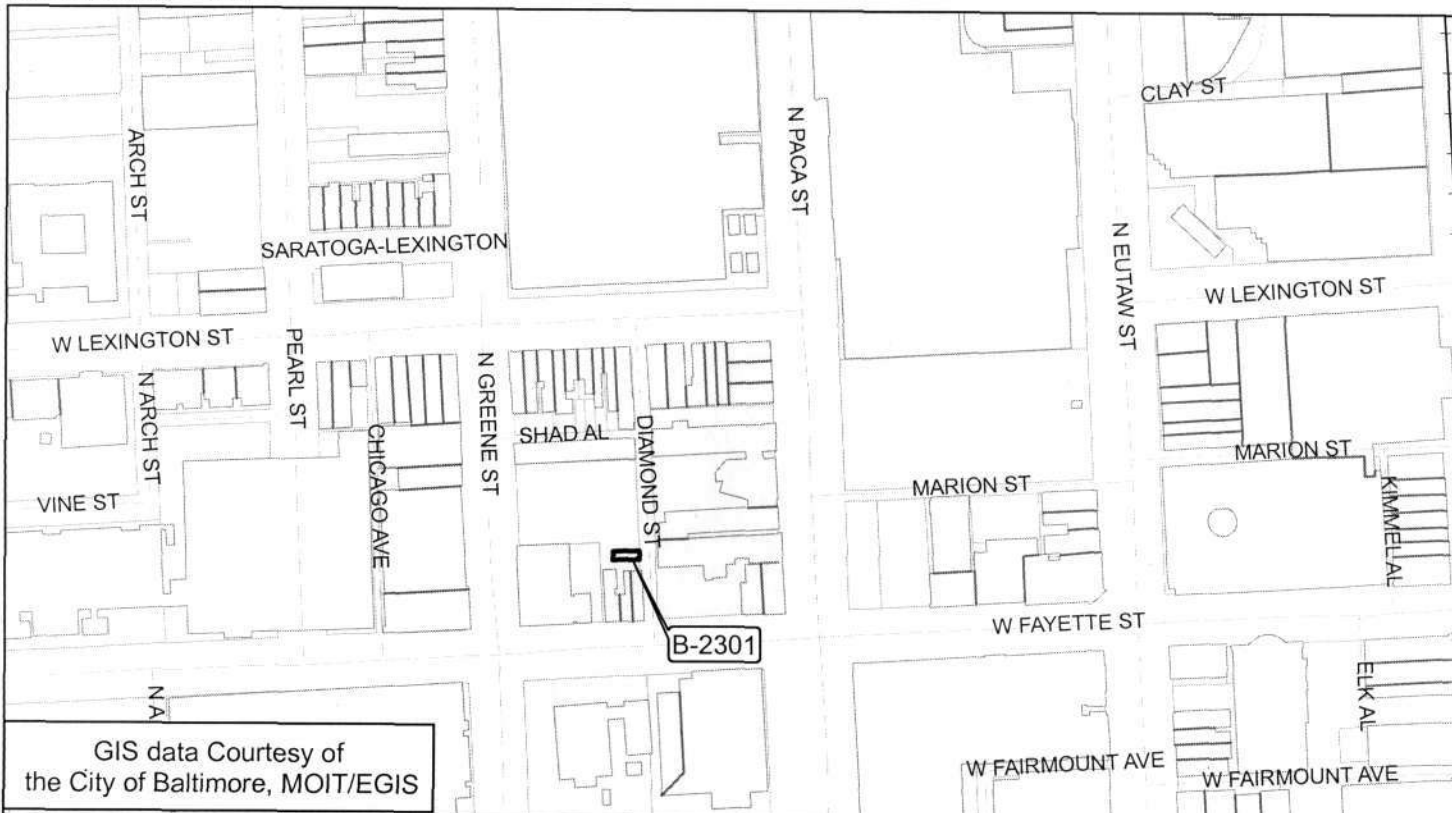
John Eager Howard Town House

104 Diamond Alley (now 518 W. Fayette Street)

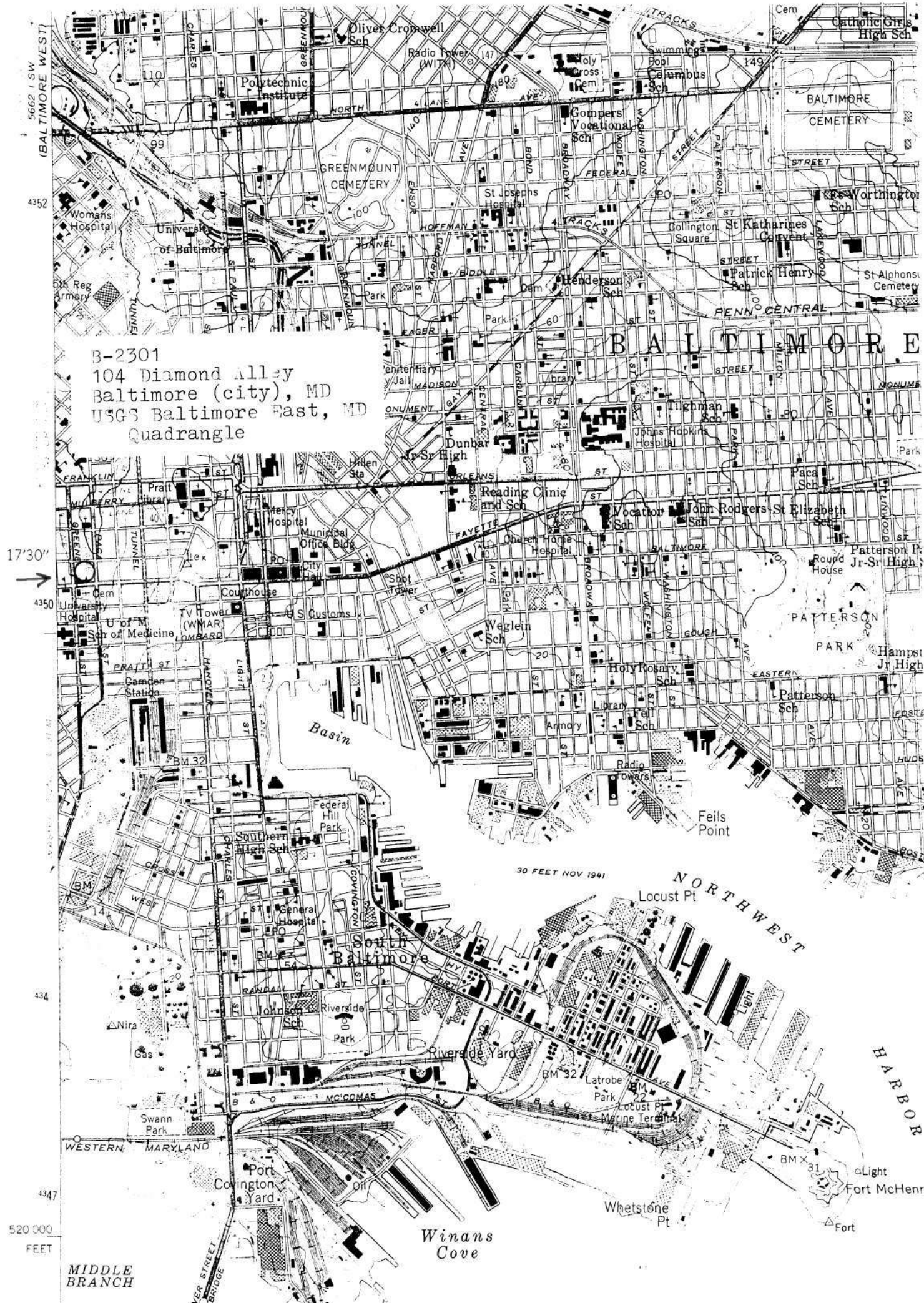
Block 0617 Lot 007

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad.









B-2301

104 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST FACADE





B - 2301

104 DIAMOND ALLEY

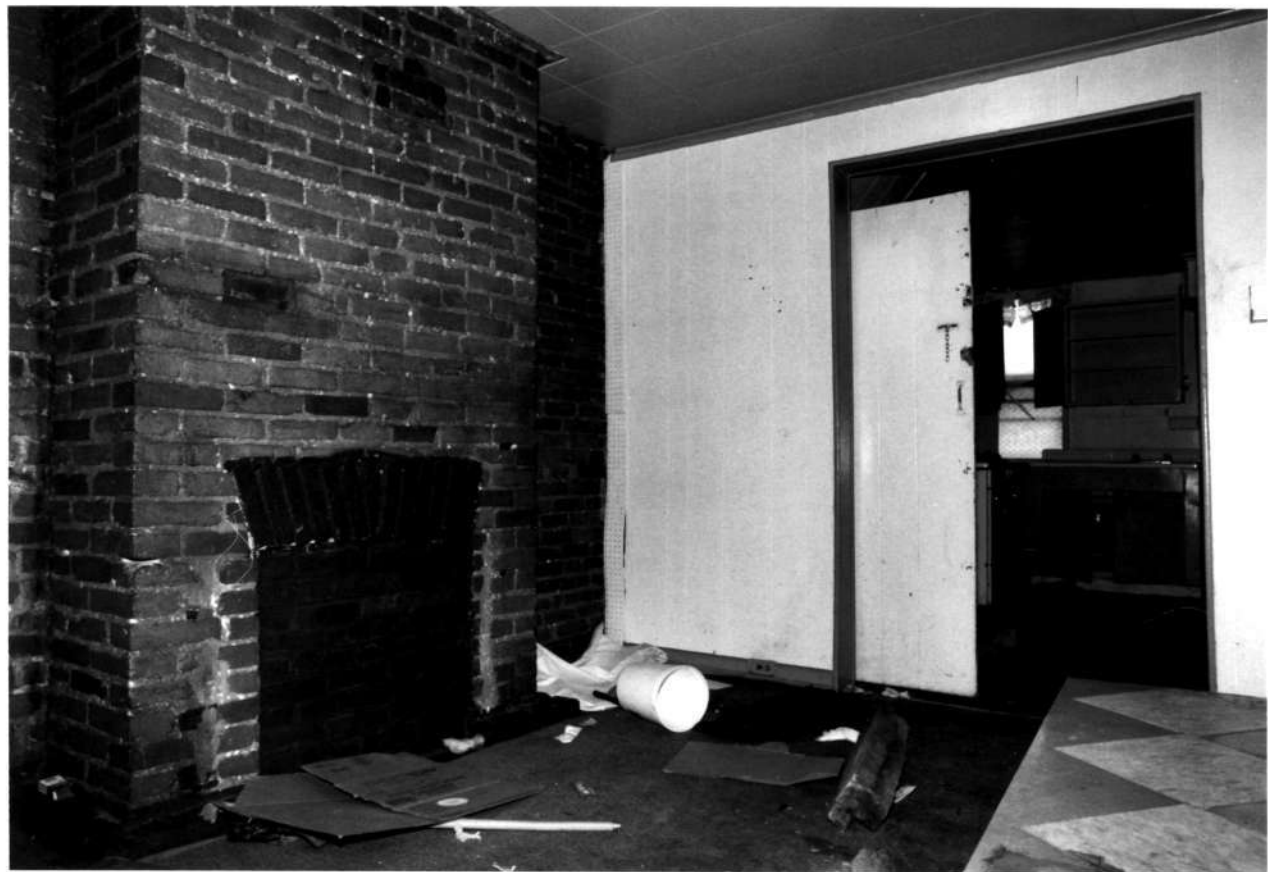
BALTIMORE, MD

PETER F. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

BACK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

CAMERA FACING W.



B-2301

104 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

CAMERA FACING S.W.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

B-2301  
617  
MAG#0423015404

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

Demolished**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

John Eager Howard Townhouses

AND/OR COMMON

John Eager Howard Townhouses

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

104 Diamond Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☐ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☒ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Records Office Room 601

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland 21202

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL &amp;

CITY, TOWN

ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION  
Room 900

STATE

26 South Calvert St.  
Baltimore, Md. 21202

## 7 DESCRIPTION

B-2301

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT  
☒ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The rowhouse is two bays wide and three stories high with painted flemish bond building and foundation walls, symmetrical fenestration, and a flat roof. The foundation wall is punctuated by a flat double light casement window with a painted wood sill and splayed brick lintel.

The first story facade is punctuated by a flat door to the left accompanied by a flat double light transom. The door surmounts six concrete steps and a concrete stoop. To the right of the facade is a flat window double hung with six over six lights, with a painted wood sill and splayed brick lintel.

Both upper story facades are punctuated by two flat windows double hung with six over six lights, with painted wood sills and splayed brick lintels.

A plain brick cornice surmounts the facade.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

B-2301

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Representative of domestic architecture of the 1840's and surviving into the 20th century relatively, intact at least on exterior. George E. Howard built these houses on property willed to him by his father, John Eager Howard. The houses were completed in 1841.

(SEE 512-516 W. FAYETTE ST.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY



**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Planning Assistants

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL &  
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION  
Room 900

DATE

1976

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

26 South Calvert St.  
Baltimore, Md. 21202

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438